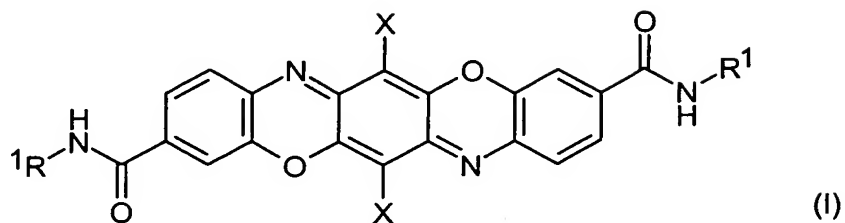


We claim:

- 1) A triphendioxazine pigment of formula (I)

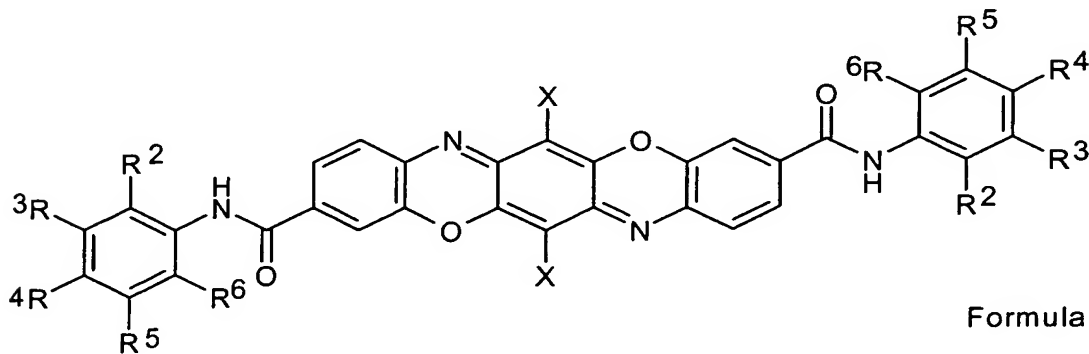


where

X is hydrogen or chlorine, and

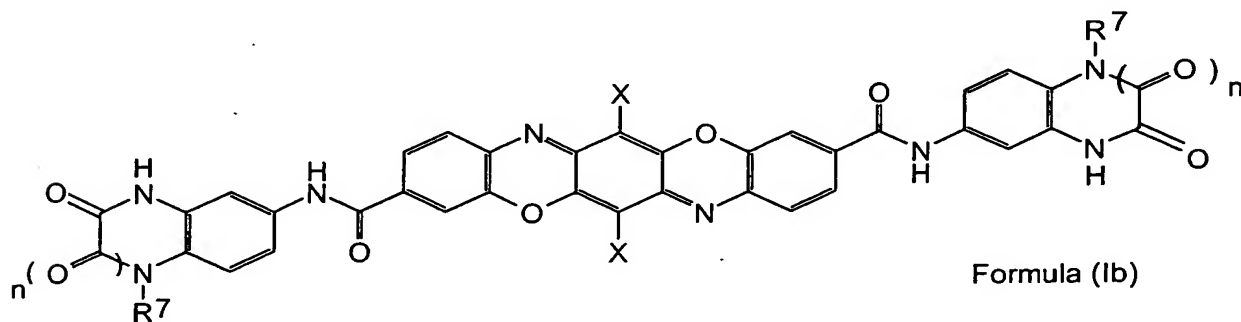
R¹ is phenyl substituted with 1 to 5 radicals selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₄-alkyl, halogen, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, acetlamino, aminocarbonyl, methylaminocarbonyl and C₁-C₄-alkoxycarbonyl;
 or is phenyl fused 2,3- or 3,4- with a bivalent radical of the formula
 $-\text{NH}-(\text{CO})_m-\text{NR}^2-$, $-\text{CR}^2=\text{CH}-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-$, $-\text{CR}^2=\text{N}-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-$,
 $-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-\text{CO}-\text{NR}^2-$, $-\text{CO}-(\text{NH})_m-\text{CO}-$ or $-\text{O}-(\text{CO})_m-\text{NH}-$
 to form a five- or six-membered ring,
 where R² is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or phenyl and m is 1 or 2.

- 2) A triphendioxazine pigment according to claim 1, characterized by formula (Ia),



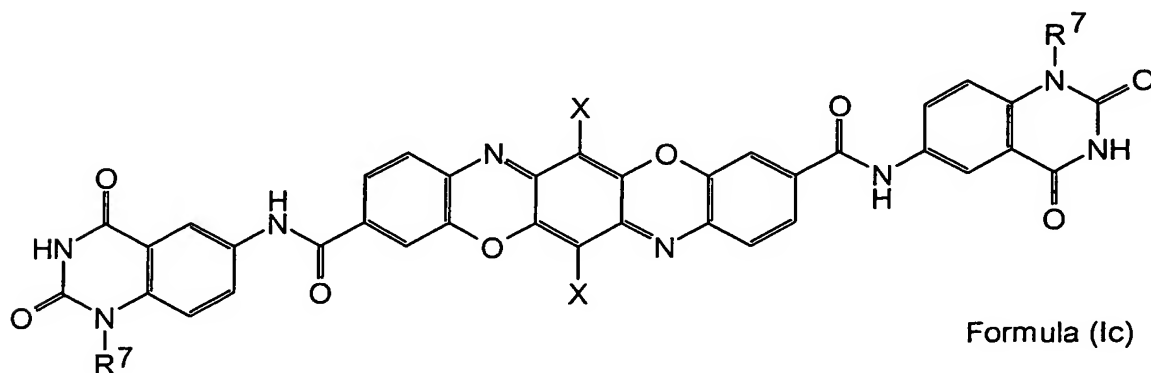
where R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 , are independently hydrogen, halogen, especially chlorine, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, especially methyl or ethyl, or C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy, especially methoxy or ethoxy, although R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are not all hydrogen.

3) A triphendioxazine pigment according to claim 1, characterized by formula (Ib),



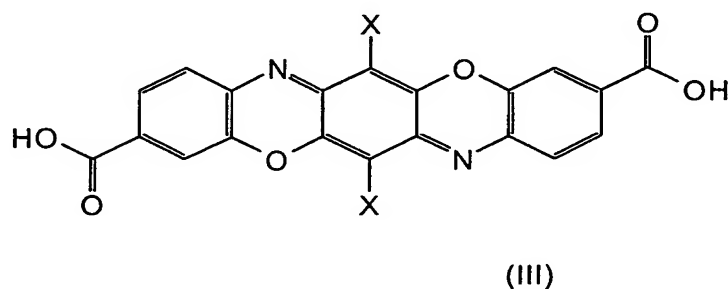
where R^7 is hydrogen, phenyl or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, especially methyl or ethyl, and n is 0 or 1.

4) A triphendioxazine pigment according to claim 1, characterized by formula (Ic),

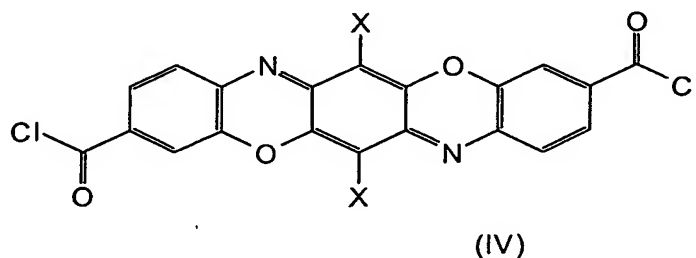


where R^7 is hydrogen, phenyl or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, especially methyl or ethyl.

- 5) A process for preparing a triphenyldioxazine pigment according to one or more of claims 1 to 4, which comprises reacting a compound of formula (III)

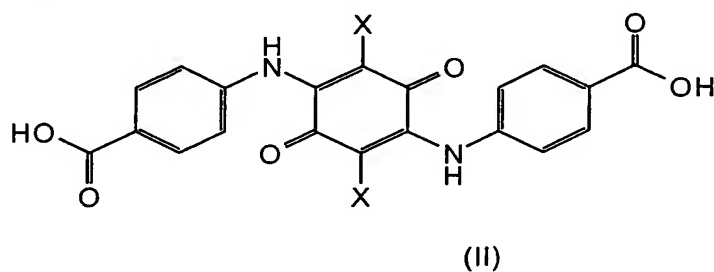


with an inorganic acid chloride to form an acid chloride of formula (IV)



and condensing the latter with an aromatic amine of the formula $\text{NH}_2\text{-R}^1$ in an aprotic organic solvent.

- 6) The process according to claim 5 wherein the intermediate of formula (III) is effected by ring closure of a compound of formula (II)



in concentrated sulfuric acid and using an oxidizing agent.

- 7) The use of a triphenyldioxazine pigment according to one or more of claims 1 to 4 for pigmenting macromolecular organic materials of natural or synthetic origin.

8) The use according to claim 7 for pigmenting plastics, resins, coatings, paints, electrophotographic toners and developers, electret materials, color filters, inks, including printing inks, and seed.